Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING—PRICE RUPEES THIRTEEN PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLVI.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1835. [No. 2,530.

BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

A Large supply of the English publications of the Parent Society has just arrived. Catalogues may be had by applying to W. CHAPMAN, the Depositary at the Scottish Mission house, Ambrolie. The Committee of the Society, in order to save the trouble and expence of collecting numerous small sums of money, request that all orders be accompanied by a reference for payment. It is particularly desired that purchasers residing at outstations should specify the channel through which they wish their books to be sent to them.

JOHN WILSON,
Secretary to T. and B. S.

A CARD.—W. WETHERELL begs leave to inform the Gentlemen of Bombay and its Vicinity, that he is about to establish a Vitirenary establishment in all its Branches, and hopes, by the constant and skillful manner of the performance of his profession, he shall meet a share of the public favour.

N. B. W. Wetherell has served his time to the above profession under Coleman, Vitirenary College in London. All orders will be received at NASSERWANJEE MANACKJEE'S Stable at Byculla.

WM. WETHERELL.

Bombay, 24th Oct., 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE the son of our senior Partner, and FURDOONJEE MORABJEE have this day been admitted partners in our firm, which in future will be conducted under the style of JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, SON'S AND CO.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY AND CO.

Bombay, 22d Oct., 1835.

N. B. It is requested that all parties having claims against the late firm of Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Co., will immediately send them in for adjustment.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. J. BYRNE, SADDLER, will pay all debts due by the firm of BYRNE, TURNER AND CO., and Mr. J. BYRNE, will receive all the credits due to the aforesaid firm on their desolving partnerships, given under my hand this 22nd day of October 1835.

J. BYRNE.

PROSPECTUS.

TO be Published on the 1st of January (On English Paper and good Type) THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY, for 1836, Containing a Historical and Topographical Sketch of the Island of Bombay and its more immediate dependencies—(accompanied by a Map); The Army List, Divisional, Brigade and Garrison Staff, the Medical Establishment, the Civil List, the Home Establishment of the Indian Government, the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Churches of England and Scotland in India, the Indian Naval List, a List of H. H. the Nizam's Army, a List of the European Inhabitants; of the Island of Bombay, Marryat's Code of Signals, with a variety of other matter, which has not hitherto appeared in any similar publication at this Presidency, the particulars of which, will be more fully given, as soon as a Table of Contents to the proposed Calendar is prepared. As only a limited number of copies will be struck off, Subscribers are requested to send in their names to the Gazette office, where copies *five Rupees each*, will be delivered upon Publication.

Gazette Office, 24*th Oct.*, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Respondentia Bonds, each..... Rs. 1
Ships Articles..... „ 1
Policies of Insurance..... qrs. 2
Bills of Exchange, per set..... „ 2
Interest Bonds..... „ 2
Bills of Lading..... „ 2
Powers of Attorney, each..... „ 2

☞ All Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, will be punctually attended to.

Gazette Office, 24*th October*, 1835.

TYPES FOR SALE,—An assortment of the above, lately received from Wm. Thorowgood, London. Apply to Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, Oct. 24th., 1835.

PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE "MARQUIS OF HASTINGS" CLARKSON, Commander, expected here early in November, and will be dispatched in all December, carries a Surgeon. Apply to McGREGOR, BROWNRIGG AND CO.

Bombay, 24th Oct., 1835.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE LADY FEVERSHAM, 450 Tons, G. WEBSTER, Commander, will be dispatched early in November, calling at Tellicherry and Cannanore, carries a Surgeon—Apply to Captain WEBSTER, on board, or at Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co's. Office, where plans of the Cabins may be had.

Bombay, 24th Oct., 1835.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE fine A 1. Ship DAUNTLESS, Burthen per Register 432 tons, and is intended to sail early in November—for terms of freight, apply to Capt. PINDER or to

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.

Bombay, 24th Oct., 1835.

NOTICE.

It is hereby announced for the information of the public, that it is the intention of Government to dispatch the steam ship Hugh Lindsay, on a voyage to Suez on the 9th of February, after the return of that vessel from the intended voyage announced in the government gazette of the 17th ultimo.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.,
Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 21st October 1835.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE 5TH OCTOBER, 1835.

The following Draft of a proposed Act, was read in Council for the first time on the 5th October, 1835.

ACT No——OF 1835.

Be it enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governor in Council of Bombay to invest the Mahalkarees or other Officers however designated exercising the functions of Mahalkarees, with Police powers within the Towns and Villages under their charge to the same extent as are possessed by Kamavisdars, or Mamlutdars.

And be it enacted, that the Proceedings of the officers invested with Police powers under this Regulation, shall be conducted according to the Rules prescribed in Chap. V. Regulation XII 1827, of the Bombay Code, and that the Sentences by them awarded shall be carried into effect by the Kamavisdars or Mamlutdars in all cases where it cannot be executed at the Station of the Mahalkaree.

Ordered, that the Draft now read, be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said Draft be re-considered at the first Meeting of the Legislature Council of India after the 17th day of November next.

W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTICE.

Memorandum of the gross quantity of opium for which passes have been granted from Bombay and Malwa, for the season 1835-36.

BOMBAY.

Passes taken out up to the 14th instant.. .. .. .. chests 1,934.
Ditto from the 15th instant to. this day.. .. .. .. chests 278.

Chests 2,212.

J. TAYLOR,
Warehousekeeper.

Bombay, 21st October, 1835.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th October, 1835.

No 501 of 1835.—Captain C. Waddington, inspecting engineer of the southern division of the army, is permitted to proceed to the presidency, on duty.

No 502 of 1835.—Lieutenant Robert Lewis, of the 22nd regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

No 503 of 1835.—Brigadier T. Burford, commanding at Baroda, is permitted to visit the presidency, for the benefit of his health.

No 504 of 1835.—The following temporary appointments are confirmed:—

Captain W. J. Browne, brigade major at Baroda, to assume command of that station, during the absence of brigadier T. Burford, on medical certificate, or until further orders from the 22nd ultimo.

Lieutenant J. Holmes, of the 12th regiment native infantry, to act as major of brigade at Baroda, during the period captain Browne may retain command of that station.

Lieutenant A. Morrison, of the 3rd regiment native infantry, to act as adjutant to that regiment, from the 23rd March till the 14th April last, on which date lieutenant Malcolm received charge of the appointment.

Lieutenant A. Bradford, of the 13th regiment native infantry, to act as interpreter to the 3rd regiment light cavalry, from the 26th ultimo.

No 505 of 1835.—Cornet W. F. Curtis, of the 1st regiment light cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

No 506 of 1835.—Ensign Robert Travers, of the 23rd regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

No 507 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, when a regimental surgeon is appointed to act as garrison surgeon, and performs the extra duties of both situations, he shall receive the full allowances of his permanent appointment, together with the forfeited moiety of the acting situation. The same rule is declared applicable to all inferior medical staff appointments.

2nd. But as the office of superintending surgeon is considered wholly incompatible with an executive charge, a surgeon nominated to officiate as superintending surgeon of a division, is invariably (on assuming superior office) to make over his subordinate charge, and he will receive the forfeited portion only, of the salary of superintending surgeon, with the regimental pay and allowances of his army rank.

Bombay Castle, 15th October, 1835.

No. 508 of 1835.—Lieutenant J. Pope, of the 17th regiment native infantry, assistant to the superintendent of the military bazar at Poona, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for regimental duty.

Ensign J. M. Browne, of the European regiment, is appointed assistant to the superintendent of the military bazar at Poona, in succession to lieutenant Pope.

Lieutenant J. Pope, of the 17th regiment native infantry, is appointed quarter master and interpreter to that regiment, in succession to lieutenant Macan promoted.

No 509 of 1845.—Ensign W. H. Clarke, of the 10th regiment native infantry, and ensign J. H. Ayrton, of the 2nd or grenadier regiment native infantry, each the junior ensign of his regiment, are permitted to exchange regiments. The former will rank next below ensign R. P. Hogg, and the latter next below ensign R. Vincent.

No. 510 of 1835.—By a resolution passed in the political department under date 12th instant, assistant surgeon Winchester has been appointed, as a temporary measure, to act for assistant surgeon Bourchier, attached to the irregular horse in Cutch, during the latter officer's absence from his station on account of ill health.

Bombay Castle, 16th October, 1835.

No. 511 of 1835.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to permit Kistnajee, a pensioned private of the Madras establishment, to reside and receive his stipend of rupeers three and eight annas, at Sholapoor.

Bombay Castle, 17th October, 1835.

No. 512 of 1835.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, the following general order by the Honorable the Governor General in Council, dated the 23rd of May 1823 to be applicable under this presidency in supercession of the General order by the Bombay Government dated the 8th of July 1834, on the same subject.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 23rd May 1823.

No. 22 of 1823.—It being desirable to fix by one general rule, the limits under which officers holding staff appointments, or other public employments, under this presidency, may retain them, or otherwise, on promotion to superior rank, and to provide generally, for all doubts or contingencies so far as they can be foreseen by establishing one equal and uniform principle, the following limitations are to have prospective effect from this date.

Public officers and staff departments.	*To be vacated on promotion to*
Residents at native Courts, or high diplomatic missions, Command of division..	No limitation.
Secretary to Government military department..	The rank of major general.
Adjutant general..	
Quarter master general.. ..	
Commissary general	
Military auditor general.. ..	
Surveyor general..	
Judge advocate general.. ..	
Commandants of subsidiary or field forces, districts or garrisons,..	
Chief commands in the armies of native and allied powers.. ..	
Town and fort major, Fort William..	
Deputy secretary to Government military department.. ..	
Deputy Adjutant general ..	The rank of major general, regimental colonel, or lieutenant colonel commandant of a brigade of cavalry, a regiment of infantry or a battalion of artillery: or acting chief engineer or commandant of artilery.
„ Quarter master general..	
„ Commissary general..	
„ Auditor general.. ..	
Secretary to the military board.	
Principal commissary of ordnance..	
Superintendents of public buildings, when engineer officers..	
Superintendents of the foundery do do..	
Personal staff of the governor general and commander in chief..	
Political agent at inferior native courts..	
Commandant of sappers and miners..	
Superintendent trigonometrical survey	
1st assistant to a resident at a native court, or high diplomatic mission..	
Principal assistants in civil charge of districts..	
Assistant secretary to government military department.. ..	
1st assistant adjutant general	
1st Do. quarter master general..	
1st Do, commissary general..	
1st Do. auditor general.. ..	
Agents for Gun carriages.. ..	
„ Gun powder..	
„ Army clothing.. ..	
Principal deputy commissary of ordnance..	Lieutenant colonel regimentally.
Model master, and Tangent scale department..	
Joint secretary military board.	
Superintendents of public buildings, if not engineers.	
Superintendents of foundery, if an artillery officer.	
Superintendents of the Stud ..	
Presidency paymaster.	
Commandant body guard of the governor general..	
——Golundauze battalion. ..	
——Local battalion..	
——Local horse.	
——New levies..	
——Pioneer corps..	
All assistants, deputy assistants or sub-assistant, in staff offices or public departments, not included above..	
Deputy judge advocates general..	
Bar rack masters..	
Deputy paymasters..	
Brigade majors..	
Surveyors, Land or River, if not engineer officers..	
Secretaries or Persian interpreters to general officers or brigadiers in command &c..	
Aides-de-camp to general officers..	
Secretary clothing board.. ..	
——Board of superintendance, stud department..	
Superintendent field transport.	
——Half rought materials..	Major regimentally.
——Family Money..	
——Cadets..	
——Roads or Bunds..	
——Timber Agencies.	
Superintendent of telegraphs.	
Garrison storekeeper..	
Commissaries of ordnance Deputy.. ditto.. ditto..	
Fort or cantonment adjutant of invalids..	
Pay master and adjutant of invalids..	
All officers attached to the college of Fort William, any native college or institution..	
Political or other civil situations, inferior to first assistant to a resident, or to a civil commissioner..	
Appointments in the mints.. .	
Command of palace guards, or escorts with native Princes.	
Command of residents' guards or escorts..	

No appointment or public employ whatever not included in the above enumeration, to which a military officer is eligible, shall be retained in future, on the promotion of the party to the rank of regimental captain, excepting professional officers in the corps of engineers, which are not limitted under the rank of acting chief engineers.

(Signed) W. CASEMENT, Lieut. col,
Secy. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

No. 513 of 1835.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that the rolls of family remittances to Europe by European officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the Hon'ble Company's service of this presidency for the quarter ending the 31st of July 1835, will be forwarded to England by the ship William Ritchie.

Bombay Castle, 14th Oct., 1835.

No. 514 1835.—Lieutenant P. L. Hart, and lieutenant A. Nash, are appointed assistants to the inspecting engineer at the presidency.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st October, 1835.

The Reverend J. Stevenson, junior minister of St. Andrew's church, returned to Bombay on the 20th instant, from his leave to the Deckan.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th October, 1835.

Mr. E. H. Townsend, acting secretary to government in the revenue, financial and commercial departments, has this day assumed, charge of those departments, and is also to conduct the duties of secretary to government in the Persian department, during Mr. Wathen's absence with the Right Honorable the Governor.

Bombay Castle, 17th October, 1835.

Mr. F. Bourchier, returned from the leave granted him on the 2nd ultimo, and resumed charge of the general post office and of his duty in the court of requests, on the 11th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th October, 1835.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased under the provisions of act No. XIV. of 1835, to appoint lieutenant Graham, second in command of the Bheel corps, assistant magistrate in Candeish.

Captain Hunter, took charge of the police of the city of Poona, on the 1st September 1835, from Mr. Escombe.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased under the provision of act No. XIV of 1835. to appoint Captain C. Hunter, 6th regiment native infantry, assistant magistrate of Poona.

Bombay Castle, 19th October, 1835.

H. H. Glass esq. is allowed (10) ten days leave of absence, to visit the presidency, under the provision of section XIV. of the absentee regulation.

Bombay Castle, 20th October, 1835.

Mr. E. Chamier, assistant judge and session judge of Tannah, is allowed one month's leave of absence, to proceed to Calicut, from the 20th instant.

The leave of absence, granted under date the 3rd ultimo, to lieut. Morris, adjutant of the Bheel corps, is cancelled at his request.

Mr. J. A. Shaw, judge and session judge of the Konkan, received charge of that office from Mr. Glass, on the 16th instant.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th October, 1835.

Mr. J. P. Willoughby, is allowed to visit the presidency on urgent private affairs, under clause XIV. of the absentee regulations.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th October, 1835.

Mr. D. Davidson is permited to remain at Bombay until the next examination takes place.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Secy.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 20th October, 1835.

Mr. John Webb, second assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to the presidency for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 21st October, 1835.

Mr. A. C. Stuart, assistant to the collector of Kaira, is allowed leave of absence for ten days, to proceed to Cambay, for the recovery of his health.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. H. TOWNSEND.
Actg. Sec. to Govt.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MILITARY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—I should be glad to learn if the exclusive laws of the Bombay Military Fund have as yet been repealed. Those of the Madras Fund have, and it is pleasant to read the announcement of it in an Editorial of the Madras Herald; for the Editor congratulates the army on the march of liberal principles.

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LOKMAN,

18th Oct., 1835.

The portion struck out is unnecessary to the object of this letter.—ED.

THE PAY OF WARRANT OFFICERS WHILE ON SICK LEAVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—With reference to my letter which you were kind enough to insert in your number of Saturday the 3rd inst. I return you my warmest acknowledgements for the same, and your very excellent and well timed remarks thereon are highly gratifying to my feelings, and trust they will be equally so to every person interested in the case. It is needless for me to recapitulate what has already been so well explained, both by yourself, and also by your correspondent "Observer," whose letter appears in your columns of Saturday the 10th, and who I am happy to find has so ably interested himself in support of the good cause. I have only to suggest (if not already in progress) that a Memorial, stating in strong terms the grounds of our grievance, be drawn up and presented to Government forthwith by some person of the warrant community at the presidency, of whom I am aware there are a few equal to the undertaking; or perhaps a "solicitor" might with more advantage be employed for that purpose, whose fees would be but trifling, when compared to the benefits likely to result therefrom. I am ready and willing to contribute my mite towards it, could there be found any individual so patriotic in your quarter of the globe as to undertake and open a subscription on that account. "Observer," has promised us something new on the subject, it is to be hoped he will keep his word, and the sooner the better.

Dear Mr. Editor! should you consider this letter worthy a space in your next number, do oblige me by giving it publicity. However ill selected as you are pleased to say my title is, I admit it is so, but once christened is for ever so; I still remain Dear Mr. Editor.

Your very humble servant,
"GRIZZLE."

GUZERAT, *16th Oct.,* 1835.

THE RETIRING FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I will thank you to publish in your paper, the enclosed Report of the Poona Committee, and other documents on Curnin's Fund. The Report should have been forwarded earlier, but the committee were overruled by a vote of the General Meeting, forbiding the publication of the Report till an answer should be received from Mr. Curnin.

I am your's, &c
ROBERT SHORTREDE,
Lieut. Secy. P. Com. C. R. F.

POONA, *19th October,* 1835.

REPORT OF THE POONA COMMITTEE ON CURNIN'S FUND.

1st. The committee appointed by the second and third resolutions of the general meeting of the officers of the Hon'ble Company's Military service held at Poona on the 26th June 1835, met on the 4th, 8th, and 10th July, to consider and examine in detail the whole of Mr. Curnin's plan for a Military Retiring Fund, and at another meeting on after patiently investigating and fully discussing the whole subject, have agreed on the following report.

2nd. The general principles of Mr. Curnin's Fund are the same as those of all the retiring Funds which have been proposed—every plan must necessarily involve the raising a considerable sum of money from those who remain in the service for the purpose of giving it as a premiun to those who retire. Mr. Curnin's plan differs in several respects from all those hitherto proposed, both as to the methods of raising the capital, and distributing it when raised.

3rd. Besides subscriptions and donations which must form an essential part of every scheme, Mr. Curnin proposes to apply the Offreckonings to the general capital, besides a large contribution from the Court of Directors, amounting together, for each Regt, to £1500 a year; in consideration of which the Fund is to take on itself the present burdens of pensions and offreckonings; and those becoming members of the Fund are required to relinquish all claim on the company for the pension of their rank at the end of the usual term of 22 years actual service, or 25 years including furlough.

4th. The offreckonings have hitherto retarded promotion by inducing the seniors to hang on in the expectation of obtaining them within a short period, and by applying them to accelerate promotion, Mr. Curnin has unquestionably made a great improvement unthought of or unnoticed in every plan hitherto before the public.

5th. Mr. Curnin gives a faithful picture of the present rate of promotion in the army, and his results agree in a very remarkable manner with the table of expectation of promotion drawn out by one of our committee and published in the Bombay Courier of the 9th November 1833.

6th. That table shews the number of years which each officer in aRegiment has to wait for a step, and by the addition of these numbers, it gives for each officer the time he must wait for promotion to the superior grades. As the table may be useful we insert it.

Rank and Time of a Step to.	*Years.*	*Time of Promotion to*				
		Lieut.	*Capt.*	*Major.*	*Lt.Col.*	*Col.*
Lt. Col..	8.40					8.40
Major....	5.30				5.30	13.70
1 Capt..	4.04			4.04	9.34	17.74
2 C.	3.35			7.39	12.69	21.09
3 C.	2.88			10.27	15.57	23.97
4 C.	2.55			12.82	18.12	26.52
5 C.	2.30			15.12	20.42	28.82
1 Lieut.	2.10		2.10	17.22	22.52	30.92
2 L.	1.94		4.04	19.16	24.46	32.86
3 L.	1.81		5.85	20.97	26.27	34.67
4 L.	1.70		7.55	22.67	27.97	36.37
5 L.	1.61		9.16	24.28	29.58	37.98
6 L.	1.52		10.68	25.80	31.10	39.50
7 L.	1.45		12.13	27.25	32.55	40.95
8 L.	1.39		13.52	28.64	33.94	42.34
1 Ensign	1.33	1.33	14.85	29.97	35.27	43.67
2 E.	1.27	2.60	16.12	31.24	36.54	44.94
3 E.	1.22	3.82	17.34	32.46	37.76	46.16
4 E.	1.18	5.00	18.52	33.64	38.94	47.34

MR. CURNIN GIVES THE FOLLOWING TABLE AS THE MILITARY EXPERIENCE OF INDIA.

	Must serve in order to become a	*Lieut.*	*Capt.*	*Maj.*	*Lt. C.*	*Col.*
The 'Junior Ensign.		5.00	19.20	33.55	39.55	49.60
Lieut.			14.20	28.55	34.55	44.55
Capt.				14.35	20.35	30.35
Major.					6.00	16.00
Lt. Col						10.
		5.00	18.52	33.64	38.94	47.34
The Table of R. S. gives.			13.52	28.64	33.94	42.34
				15.12	20.42	28.82
					5.30	13.70
						8.40
Mr. Curnin makes a deduction from his numbers above found and gives the following as the time an Ensign must serve.		5.	17.¼	32.	38.	46.

It is evident that the numbers given by R. S are very nearly the mean of these two given by Mr. Curnin.

7th. In order to set the Retiring Fund a going in the same way as if it had been in existence from the time when any of us entered the service, it is necessary that each of us should now pay up with compound interest the amount of our subscriptions and donations since entering the service, together with a share of the contributions of those who entered with us but are now lapsed. In estimating the amount which each would have to pay, Mr. Curnin uses his own tables of mortality, and assumes a rate of promotion which he believes would have obtained had this Fund been in existence since 1760, which rate of promotion we all know is much more rapid that what has been realized in fact. This would be asking people to pay for benefits which they have not received, and the sums required being far beyond the abilities of a great majority of the army. Mr. Curnin has subsequently abandoned altogether this part of his plan, and instead of it, proposes that each officer, on completing his service of 25 years, shall be entitled to a pension of £192 together with the amount of whatever he may have contributed from the time he joins the Fund till the time of completing his period of service, after which the amount, together with his contributions, is to go on accumulating at 6 P. C. compound interest till he shall have completed his 35th year.

8th. It must be granted that these alterations from the first plan are great improvements; still, however, the amended plan is open to great objections.

9th. It is still, as before proposed, as an inducement to immediate retirement to allow to all present Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, and Captains, without any boon, pensions of £630, 525, 420, as also afterwards to every officer of whatever rank on 25 years service, a retiring pension of £420, increased by the equivalent of his donations at the rate of a guinea for Rs. 100 of donation, provided that these sums together shall not exceed £525. This seems to be intended to meet the claims of those who would be promoted from Captain and Major to Lieutenant Colonel by the retirement of the present Lieutenant Colonels.

10th. The proposal of these free pensions to all who, having served their 25 years, may be willing to accept them, gives rise to an objection of a very serious kind. No one is to be called upon to pay up arrears of subscription and donations, hence it is quite clear that the proposed free pensions, if paid at all, must be paid out of the £1500 which Mr. Curnin supposes the Court of Directors are to allow for each Regiment in lieu of all claims. Out of this £1500 must be paid the present pensions and offreckonings, and the balance is all that can be available to meet the demands on the Fund. By reference to the retired List on the Bombay establishment, the present pensions appear to be about £19,000: this gives an average for each Battalion of £513. The offreckonings may be taken at about £500, per Battalion; these together make upwards of £1000, which must from the first be paid out of the £1500, leaving about £500 available for immediate retiring pensions. This is not quite sufficient to pension off 30 Lieutenant Colonels, after which, whoever wishes to retire must wait for a vacancy before he can get a pension. From the Fund at first he can get nothing, because it has nothing to give; and by joining it he renounces his claim on the company for the present pension of his rank after 22 years actual service, in the hope of getting more from the Fund; thus giving up a certainty for an uncertainty. The funds arising from the lapses of the present holders of offreckonings and pensions would, after some time, be available for more retiring pensions; but these would be very few compared with those who would wish to get the pension from the Fund—hence general grief and irremediable disappointment.

11th. It may be said that the subscriptions and difference of pay on promotion would raise funds sufficient to avert these unhappy consequences. In order to have a clear view of the whole subject, let us assume, that somehow or other, funds are forthcoming to meet, as they arise, all demands from every officer who may be willing to retire. As the Army now stands, almost all the Lieutenant Colonels and Majors, and upwards of 20 Captains would be entitled immediately to claim the retiring pensions of their rank: of these the junior half of the Lieutenant Colonels may be supposed to retire at once on £630; this would promote the senior half of the Majors to Lieutenant Colonels, and a like number of Captains to Majors. Of these newly promoted Lieutenant Colonels probably 12 or 15 would also retire, and thus the greatest part of the present Majors and senior Captains would become Lieutenant Colonels: and again, of the present junior Majors thus promoted, several more would retire; and probably some of the present senior Captains also, on becoming Lieutenant Colonels, would retire, because, if they should stay, they will receive no additional pay for several years, but by retiring immediately, they may have the pension of their former rank without paying up any thing. These retirements would in two or three years give about two steps to each Regiment. But the balance of the £1500 is insufficient for one; and as no more can be expected from the company, the price of one retiring pension, about Rs. 4500 a year, must be made up by each Regiment. It is true the Regiment will thus get two steps instead of one, but it is for the army to say whether or not each Regiment will become responsible for the annual payment of Rs. 4500 during the life of the retiring officer, which, in addition to other sums, will for several years be required to provide for the excess of future pensions above the sums accruing from the lapses of the present pensioners.

12th. After some years the present offreckonings will be available to the fund, but little benefit can be hoped from this source until the senior half of the present Lieut. Cols. are provided for. Hence we cannot expect that the whole of the offreckoning will be available for the ordinary purposes of the fund in less than from 15 to 20 years, or till the present Colonels and senior Lieutenant Colonels shall lapse.

13th. It is quite clear that in his new plan, Mr. Curnin's offer of these retiring pensions to those of 25 years standing could not be fulfilled otherwise than by an immediate payment of large sums by the Army. Though the Army seem inclined to ask the company for the £1500, it is quite certain that no such sum has been offered by the Court, Mr. Curnin plainly tells us that any claims on the fund not already provided for, must be borne by the members themselves.

14th. The present pension List for Bombay is about £19000; that for Bengal, is stated at £ 54400 and for all India probably does not differ much from £100,000: the present offreckonings at £500 for each Battalion amount to the like sum, or £103,000: these together amount to £203,000. The £1500 required for each Regiment amounts to £309,000 which if granted would cause an increase of expense of about £106,000, and we have no evidence whether or not the court are willing to incur this additional burden. But, supposing the consent of the Hon'ble court, so great is the demand for promotion, that the Army would perhaps be inclined to incur, the annual expense of Rupees 4500 for each Regiment, for the sake of a step, in addition to that paid for by balance otherwise available.

15th. We must remark that some Regiments whose Majors have not served their time, would get the benefit of only the step paid for from the available balance, while those whose Majors and senior Captains have served their time, would get three steps, one being paid for by the available balance, the second by themselves, and the third by the Regiment hitherto fortunate, who would thus pay for being superseded. It is hardly possible to suppose that the Regiment whose Majors have not served their time would agree to such an arrangement, and yet this is inseperable from any general retiring fund so long as promotion is Regimental and not by line for every grade.

16th. Admitting however that some Regiments may be willing to sacrifice their own particular interests for the good of the whole, still it will be found on examination that, in the present circumstances of the Army, promotion will not for several years to come be very greatly accelerated. Supposing that the Fund if set agoing should give immediately one step to each corps from the available funds, and in a year or two another from subscriptions and donations, it is certain that no more pensions could be given till some of these incumbents should lapse, and hence there would be at first a great run of promotion and then a stagnation as great and more hopeless than at present, because there could be no retiring on the pensions of one rank except by extra subscriptions from the Army for this express purpose.

17th. The proposed rates of subscriptions according to length of service will fall very heavy on those whose promotion has been slow. There are ensigns of 8, 9, and 10 years standing who cannot be expected to consent to a subscription of 10 or 15 Rs. a month besides a large donation on their promotion, in addition to their present contributions to the Military Fund, &c. These donations to the Military Fund are now so heavy that it is almost hopeless to expect any subalterns, married or Bachelor, will consent to such donation as Mr. Curnin requires. The subscription according to length of service requires some Ensigns to pay as much as many captains, and falls heaviest on those who are most unfortunate. The donations are to be the difference of pay on promotion for all the time by which promotion may be accelerated by the Fund; but it would be difficult in all cases to determine how much this acceleration was to be attributed to the Fund, and how much to other independent causes: besides, it is extremely doubtful whether the Army generally would consent to give up to this Fund all their advantages on promotion; particularly, considering that this promotion would involve various extra expenses besides donations and subscriptions to Military and Regimental Funds. The proposed subscription for 25 years includes 3 years of furlough. It is impossible that a subaltern could afford £18 out of £120 or 140, the most that his pay would amouut to in England.

18th. The rates of subscription will fall very unequally on the officers of the different presidencies. Here, out of 37 Regiments we have 2 on field allowance. In Bengal only one Regiment in seven are on garrison pay. Hence the Bengal Army could easily pay a rate of subscription which would fall very heavily on the army here.

19th. The large sums which Mr. Curnin proposes to give to those who have served their times greatly exceed their present pensions; the differences he supposes will be made up from the contributions of those who lapse; but his Tables of mortality have been made up from those formerly in the service, and the improvement in the habits of society and medical treatment, better dwelling, and facility of visiting more salubrious climates have greatly reduced the mortality among Europeans in India; therefore we doubt the applicability of the results of his Tables to the altered circumstances of the service, and this doubt is strengthened by comparing his with the London Tables. According to Mr. Curnin, out of 206 persons entering the service at 18 years of age, 81 reach 43, the London Tables give 120. Some European Regiments on this establishment for several years past have not lost more men than was usual in England. Hence we do not think it can be safe to assume the mortality greater in India than in London. By taking the London Tables the error would be on the safe side.

20th. We think it a great objection to the proposed retiring Fund that the proposed pensions from the Fund should include the present pensions from the company, and both should be allowed to go on accumulating at compound interest including the shares of the lapsed. According to Mr. Curnin's tables the pension is increased by one half in 4 years, and doubled in seven; and this is a great inducement not to retire.

21st. It cannot be doubted that the army ought to adopt some measure calculated to ameliorate their condition, and Mr. Curnin's plan, amended in the points we have noticed, would certainly lead to that end if the state would guarantee the payment of the pensions without calling on those now in the army for additional subcriptions to pay any excess.

22nd. The state would, after the Fund had been in operation 20 or 25 years, be gradually repaid for the excess of expenditure to which they might previousiy be subjected, and in 15 or 20 years more would find the expense of the pension list not more than the £1500 per Regiment. At the same time it must be admitted by all that it would be unwise in those now in the Army to subject themselves to an additional expense, of which, the exact amount cannot be calculated before hand, and the chief benefit would be reaped by their successors.

(Signed) A. MCD'ELDER, *Capt. and President.*
H. JACOB, *Lieutenant 19th Regt.*
ROBERT SHORTREDE, *Lieut. & Sec.*
H. RUDD, *Lieutenant.*
H. WOODWARD, *Lieutenant.*
W. J. JACOB, *Lieutenant.*
J. W. RENNY, *Ensign.*
WILLIAM SAY, *2nd Lieutenant.*

POONA, *August* 1835.

The other Documents referred to in Lieutenant Shortrede's letter shall appear in our next.

ACCIDENTS.

ON the afternoon of Monday last, the quietude of the village of Walkasever was disturbed by an alarm of a little Boy, who had been playing a short time before with his grand father, being missing, enquiry was immediatly made for him in the neighbourhood, but nothing could be learnt of what had become of him, and suspicions arose that he might be in the tank near where he was play-

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ing, and on a person being obtained to go into the tank, the body was found, but life was quite extinct.

On Thursday last a Man of the Parwarre cast was found hanging in a room in a range of buildings in Vudachee Gaddee, Dongaree, where he resided with a Woman who lived with him; it appeared that he had been quarrelling with the Woman in the early part of the night, and beat her, and the Woman, to avoid further ill treatment, left him to seek shelter elsewhere, and he was afterwards found suspended by the Tape of the Bedstead in his own rooms, fastened to the tatta partition, hardly his own heighth, quite dead.

MILITARY ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

Cornet H. Spottiswoode, 1st Lt. Cy., from Seroor.

Lieut. H. Stamford, 4th Troops H. B., from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. A. Echalaz, 10th Regt. to Belgaum.
Brigadier G. B. Brooks 10th Regt. to Deesa.
Lt. Col. T. Dickinson, Engineers to Candalla.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 23rd,—American Ship of War Peacock, C. K. Stibling Esq. Commander, from Muscat, 10th October.

Oct. 23rd,—Ship Tauze, R. Richards Master, from Persian Gulph, Bushire, and Muscat 13th October.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 22d.—Barque Elora (F. Trader) John Blair Master, to Port Glasgow.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—Royal George, Parkfield and Boyne.
Do. Bordeaux—Malabar.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. Co's. Ship Hastings, Receiving and Guard Vessel.
Do. Do. Floating Chapel—Aurora.
Do. Do. Schooner Cyrene.
Do. Do. Surveying Brig Palinurus.

FREE TRADERS.—William Rodgers, Royal George, Robert Quale, Princess Charlotte, Parkfield, Boyne, Kirkman Finlay, Bombay Packet, Barque Syria, Duchess of Clarence, Lady Feversham, and Annandale.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Mahamoody, George Cruttenden, Nasserath Shaw, Barque Meccai, Discovery and Shaw Byramgore.

French.—Malabar and Marie.

American,—Shepherdess, and Enterprise.

HIGH WATER TABLE.

1835. Oct.		A. M. H. M.	P. M. H. M.
..	24th Saturday	00 43	1 3
..	25th Sunday	1 21	1 39
..	26th Monday	2 18	2 39
..	27th Tuesday	3 00	3 25

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

STARGAZER postponed through want of room.

A JEW'S EYE objectionable. Will the writer favor us with a call at the *Gazette Office*, or send us his proper address if it may not be convenient for him to come in person? His statement requires what is very essential to guide the use to be made of it,—namely, authority.

The EPITAPH on "*this here* FRANCIS BATES" does credit to the feelings of its author, but is not fit for the pages of a newspaper.

POONAHENSIS must find out some more legitimate subject of censure than that he has brought to our notice. Will he pardon us for hinting that there appear to be some little personal animosities which it would pleasure him to have gratified? Sure we are that Sir———is the last man who would wittingly lend himself to the practices imputed. Besides, he has, if we rightly understand the matter, a *discretion*, the exercise of which no one of either service has a right to impugn. A recent case confirms that view, and if the right is once infringed on, where would interference stop? After narrowing the choice of his friends, you next would grumble at the number of his footmen.

FOUNDLING received, and will appear in our next.

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1835.

THE arrivals since our last publication, are, the American ship of War *Peacock*, C. K. Stibling, Esqr., Commander, from Muscat the 10th October; and the Arab ship *Tauze*, R. Richards master, from Persian Gulf, left Bushire, 1st August, and Muscat 13th Ootober.

Passengers, per Peacock,—Commodore Kennedy.

IN our last we noticed the arrival of three officers of the Indian Navy from England, *via* the Red sea.

The Bugalow on which those gentlemen came as passengers brought English mails up to (we believe) the 4th July, and by the same opportunity we received our London Correspondent's communication of the state of English Politics up to the 1st of that month. Although the intelligence may now be considered somewhat stale, yet as it shews in one view the exact position of affairs up to the date it bears, we give it a place in to-day's columns.

It will naturally occur to our readers to enquire why mails forwarded on 4th July from London, should have been so long in finding their way here. We ourselves put the question, and were informed that the *Steam Packet* from *England*, or rather from *Malta* had delivered the mails in due course at Alexandria, but there they were allowed to remain until an opportunity *prsented* for forwarding them, the instructions having been, to forward them by the first opportunity! From this mode of managing matters the public will be at some loss to discover the talked of advantages by the *Steam* communication.

THE murder of Mr. FRAZER has at long last been avenged, and the Nuwaub SHUMSOODEEN has received his deserts. He suffered the last penalty of the law on the 8th instant. May his fate be a warning to all the natives of this country whether Princes or peasants! The supreme Government has done its duty nobly and boldly. By this one vigorous act of unbending justice it will have made an impression which will most materially sterngthen its power. In its power consists the safety not only of those natives who are immediately subject to the British sway, but indirectly of those who acknowledge allegiance to the tributary states. The lesson has now been taught that no rank will protect, and no locality will shelter him who perpetrates the murder of a British subject, or abets the commission of that crime; that lesson cannot fail to have the most wholesome influence on a people who cease to respect when the power who would keep them in check ceases to be formidable, and whose fears form the only lever by which respect is raised.

It would be ungenerous to withhold from the Government the tribute of approval for their manly firmness and consistency in the disposal of this case,—a firmness which at the present time was so much the more necessary from the circumstances which occured at Juepore, and the results which might be expected to follow the example so shewn: nor would it be just to overlook the patient and persevering exertions of the magistrates and others who, in the midst of darkness, succeeded in throwing a light over the diabolical plot which terminated so tragically, and eventually bringing the actors on that stage where they played their last part, and paid the penalty demanded by the offended laws. There has no event occurred of late time in which the country at large took so lively yet melancholy an interest as that of the murder of Mr. Frazer;—There was no proceeding looked to with so much anxiety as that which was in progress to trace the murderers;—there was no measure more impatiently awaited than the trial of the supposed murderers;—there was no announcement yielded so much satisfaction as that which declared the murderers had been discovered, and had been doomed to expiate their offence according to the laws, and we are sure few or none will now regret that that sentence has been carried into execution.

The *Agra Ukhbar* contains the following short notice of the execution.

"The following extract of a letter just received from Dehlee puts us in possession of the fate of the Nuwab of Ferozepoor."

"DELHI.—*8th Oct.*—We have been all bustle and confusion here for some days preparatory to hanging the *Nawab*, which awful sentence was carried into effect this morning with the utmost precaution: indeed, it was arranged in such a way as if the authorities here were either ashamed or afraid to do it!"

In the same paper we see it stated among the local news, that Runjeet Sing was not expected to survive any length of time.

IN the last Government Gazette we see the Draft of a law empowering the Bombay Government to invest the Mahalkarees or other officers exercising their functions, with police powers within the Towns and Villages under their charge, to the same extent as are possessed by Komavisdars or Mamlutdars.

THE arrival of the American ship of war in this port reminds us of some rumours which were afloat last season regarding the object of American ships of war in the Indian seas, and particularly, of their making Muscat their chief destination. The burthen of those rumours was that the Americans were wishful to establish a factory at Muscat, and had applied to the Imaum for a license for that purpose. It was even said that their application was in so far successful, until a remonstrance on the subject had been forwarded to the Imaum by the Admiral. Whether Jonathan's views are to be directed to the same purpose on this present occasion, we have no means of ascertaining; altho', from his known perseverance, we should not be surprised to find the affirmative to be the fact.

WE have to apologise to our readers for the absence of their usual quantity of matter in this day's publication, but the holydays have left us with scarcely a man to carry on the work, and as "use and wont" is pled, we have been obliged to submit to our disappointment.

WE are glad to observe that Government do not intend to allow the Juepore affair pass over so quietly as it was supposed they would do. Orders have been given to seize all papers found in the possession of the principal parties connected with the Durbar, with a view to tracing, if possible, the secret machinery of the late outrage. Suspicion attaches to Jootee Ram, among others.

From the representations which were reported to have been made by Major Alves on the subject, it would appear to have been his opinion that it was a mere popular commotion, having no hostile object against the English in view, which led to the unfortunate circumstances which occurred, but the Government, it would appear, were not satisfied with that report, and they, with a very commendable promptitude, directed measurs to be immediately taken to sift the whole matter, and we can only hope they may be as sucessfull in this case as in that of the murder at Delhi.

A Meeting was held in Calcutta on the 8th instant for the purpose of passing certain resolutions with reference to the time fixed for the sailing of the Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*. It would appear that the periods fixed by the Bombay Government,—10th November, and 9th February, do not suit the convenience of the mercantile community of Calcutta, and it therefore is their wish that more extended periods should be named.

It is a pity that all this was not looked to before the announcement of the sailing in November, as the mercantile community and others here have, doubtless, now made their arrangements for the period first named, and it would be a little too much that the interests of one body of men should be sacrificed for those of another. The very reasons assigned at the meeting for the further delay are the reasons which the community here will urge for the departure of the Hugh Lindsay at the time fixed. With regard to the second trip, there may not appear so much objection to an extension of time, as the Bombay community will, knowing the alteration, have it in their power to make their arrangements accordingly.

THE meeting determined on presenting a Memorial to Government praying that the *Hugh Lindsay* be timed for the 2nd December, and 11th March. What the fate of the Memorial may be we cannot pretend to say, but should it be successful, we cannot help thinking that the people on this side, who have made all their preparations for the time first fixed, will have just cause to complain.

LONDON,—JULY 1st, 1835.

The peculiar importance of the incidents of the last month (both foreign and domestic) will confer more than ordinary interest on our present monthly digest. The proceedings in Parliament, especially in the Houe of Commons, naturally claim the priority of attention.

In my last Precis I gave a brief outline of the principal facts connected with the riots at Wolverhampton. On Monday the 1st of June the subject came under the consideration of the House of Commons. Mr, Thornly declared that nothing would satisfy the country but a full examination of the whole transaction, and he enquired whether it was the intention of Government to send a confidential agent to Wolverhampton to investigate the matter. Lord J. Russell acceded to the suggestion of sending down a person to pursue the investigation on the spot. On the same evening Mr. Cayley brought forward a motion for a select committee to enquire whether Parliament possessed the means of affording substantial relief to the agriculture of the United Kingdom, and especially to recommend to the attention of such committee the subject of a silver or conjoined standard of silver and gold. The motion was supported by Mr. Woodhouse and opposed by Mr. Paulet Thomson, the latter commented on the absurdity of expecting relief to agriculture by conforming silver with gold as a standard. Sir R. Peel observed that the real object of the motion was a depreciation of the standard. It was finally rejected by a majority of 226 to 125.

On Tuesday the 2d of June, a very lengthened debate arose on Mr. Grote's long promised motion for vote by ballot, Mr. Grote repeated some of the arguments employed against the ballot by observing that, in all the numerous associations and clubs of Great Britain, the votes were uniformly taken by ballot whenever the members were called on to perform the process of election. It might therefore, he said, be inferred that the ballot was in fact the mode of voting to which Englishmen spontaneously resorted. Sir W. Molesworth seconded the motion. Lord John Russell and other members of the ministry spoke against it, observing that it would not be productive of the advantages its supporters set forth. The motion was negatived by 31 to 14.

On Wednesday the 3d, the Sabbath observance bill was thrown out by a majority of 54 to 43.

Thursday the 4th, Lord John Russell moved for the adjournment of the house till the following Wednesday, and then asked leave to bring forward a bill on the part of His Majesty's Government to provide for the regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales. His Lordship explained the details of the measure. The provisions of the bill will completely change the state of the existing corporations. It will give the right of electing magistrates to all £10 householders, or to any other householders having paid rates for three years. It does not preserve the rights of the freemen as they were preserved by the reform bill. Both Houses adjourned to Wednesday the 10th.

On that day the report of the Ispwich election committee was brought up by the chairman, Mr. P. Steward. The report stated that Robert Adam Dundas Esq., and Fitzroy Kelly Esq. ought not to have been returned, having been, through their friends and agents, guilty of bribery. Several individuals who had been summoned to give evidence before the committee had absconded in order to avoid the speaker's warrant. The whole expences of the proceedings and scrutiny, amounting it is said to £20,000, will be thrown on the gentlemen who have forfeited their seats. To these expences will be added penalties for the bribery to a great amount. Mr. Gisborne declared his intention of moving for the arrest of the witnesses who had absconded, and also for the appearance of two Magistrates who are involved in the affair. Sir R. Peel argued that the persons in question not having *received* the order to appear, they ought at least to be permitted to explain the cause of their absence, before the Speaker's warrant should be issued. Several members opposed this suggestion, and Lord J. Russell proposed that the motion should be postponed till the report of the committee were laid on the table. This arrangement was adopted. The proceedings against the Magistrates were postponed until the evidence should be printed; but the other parties were ordered into custody. They were brought to the bar of the House of commons and committed to Newgate.

On Monday the 15th Lord J, Russell moved for a second reading of the municipal corporation bill, which was accordingly read. Lord Stanley declared his intention of supporting the main principle of the bill, though he stated some objection to its details. Sir Robert Inglis objected to the right of Parliament to interfere, Sir R. Peel expressed his intention of proposing some alterations, but admitted the principle of the bill.

On Thurday the 18th some conversation took place relative to the officers of Canada. Sir Robert Peel enquired whether government would acquaint the House on what points it was likely Lord Gosford would be able to bring about a settlement of the disputes in Canada. Sir C. Grey replied that it would not be proper to give that information until Lord Gosford had an opportunity of communication with government. Mr. A. Johnstone brought forward his motion respecting the Church of Scotland, intending to petition the Crown to consent to the introduction of a bill for the abolition of lay Patronage in the Church of Scotland. Mr. Potter interrupted him by observing that so important a subject ought not to be discussed in a thin house. The number of Members present being less than 40, the house adjourned.

On Friday the 19th—Mr. T. Duncombe moved for copies of the instructions given to Col. Elliot and Col. Gorwood on their late Mission to Spain. He contended that the object of the Mission was to favour Don Carlos. Lord Mahon stated that the late adminstration, with regard to Spanish affairs, followed up the policy of their predecessors. The motion was withdrawn. Mr. F. Buxton moved to arrest the payment of the 20 millions granted to the West India Planters, until it should be ascertained that the provisions of the emancipation act should be carried into effect. This motion was opposed by Sir C. Grey and Mr. O'Connell, and finally withdrawn. R. Cutlas Fergusson, Mr. Crawford. Mr. Ewart, and Mr. Buckingham presented petitions praying for a reduction of the duties on sugar and other articles, the production of British India. Mr. Spring Rice observed that persons interested in the West India trade entertained the impression that the duty was to continue for the year at least at the present rate. He had learned from Sir R. Peel that no pledge had been given by him; yet the impression he had alluded to was so strong that he was confident great mischief would arise from a sudden and unexpected alteration. He fully acknowledged the justice of the object of the petition; but under the circumstances in which he was placed, he felt bound to propose the continuation of the duties. They meant to propose an immediate equalization of the duties on coffee, and concluded by moving the renewal of the sugar duties. After considerable discussion the resolution was agreed to. On Tuesday the 23d the subject was again introduced, and Mr. Spring Rice, in reply to questions from Mr. P. M. Stewart, stated that his plan for equalizing the duties on coffee extended only to such as was the growth of the British colonies—That the coffee now on hand belonging to the East India Company would not be admitted into the market at the lower rate of duty as there was no certificate respecting its place of growth. Precautions would be taken against the importation of coffee at the reduced duty.

On Monday the 22nd, and Tuesday the 23rd the House of Commons was wholly occuppied in discussing the municipal reform bill. The 9th clause of the bill became the subject of a long debate. This clause is alledged by the Tory party to be an infringment of the rights of the present freemen.—Those rights having been guaranteed by the parliamentary reform bill, which reserved to them, in respect to birth and servitude, the Parliamentary franchise in *perpetuity*: according to the clause in the corporations bill no one is intitled to become a freeman, except by occupancy and payment of rates. By disfranchising the posterity of the freemen, the clause may be said so far to infringe on the Parliamentary reform bill. An amendment was therefore moved for securing to freemen under this bill, the right preserved to them under the reform bill. Lord Stanley and Sir J. Graham supported the amendment. A division took place, when there appeared for the clause as it stands 278, and for the amendment 232. The clause respecting the boundaries of towns has been contested in the committee. Lord Dudley Stuart moved an amendment proposing that the boundaries of towns should be fixed by Parliament. The House divided, and there appeared for the amendment 192, against it 279. The next division occurred upon the clause which is to give the right of voting. As the clause now stands, the minimum period is 2 years and 10 months. Mr. Diwitt moved that one year should be sufficient. On the division there appeared for the amendment 97, against it 321.

On Wednesday the 24th.—A debate arose on the late order in council, permitting the enlistment of men for the Queen of Spain. Lord Mahon moved for copies of the order and all communications connected with it. His Lordship made some observations rather disrespectful on the individuals offering their services in the cause of the Queen of Spain, and applied to them the term "mercenaries." Col. Evans retorted in a very indignant tone. The speaker felt it necessary to interfere, and a mutual ex-

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planation ensued between the two members. Lord Mahon's motion was agreed to.

On Thursday the 25th there was a discussion on the case of the Dorchester labourers. Mr. Wakley had, on a previous day given notice of a motion which he now persisted in bringing forward. It was for an address praying His Majesty to grant a free and unconditional pardon to the persons convicted. The debate turned on the legality or illegality of the conviction. Mr Wakley would not withdraw his motion, and it was negatived by 308 to 82.

Mr. Wilbraham gave notice of his intention to bring forward next Session a motion relative to the monopoly of the East India Company. Sir John Hobhouse had previously stated that he had directed his attention to the Salt monopoly of the company, which produced a revenue of £ 1,000,000. He remarked that such a mode of raising a revenue was quite indefensible. The same objection he saw applied to the duty on opium. He added that on the 13th of April last, the board of Directors sent out dispatches to India, which left the salt monopoly unchanged.

On Friday the 26th some of the persons compromised in the Ipswich election, who had absconded to avoid being served with the speakers warrant, were brought to the bar of the House, admonished and discharged. Lord Morpeth brought forward his motion respecting the Irish Tithe question. It is not intended to make any arrangement for the arrears of 1831—32 and 33; but for 1834 exclusively the incumbents of the returned benefices are to receive 75 per cent on the former amount of their tithe. Five per cent to be charged on the perpetuity fund, and 70 per cent to be paid as a land tax to the landlord. The payment of this million advanced for the relief of the protestant clergy in Ireland is to be remitted, and a general revision of the present rate of computations is to take place: —with respect to the appropriation clauses it is proposed that, whenever a benefice containing less than 50 members of the established church becomes vacant, the Lord Lieutenant shall have power to suspend the presentation of a new incumbent. Benefices containing fifty members of the Established Church and upwards, ascending the scale to three hundred, are to undergo the regulation with a view to adopt the salary of the future incumbent. The surplus which will arise from these alterations is to be called the "Reserved Fund." When Lord Morpeth had concluded his speech in which he explained the details of the bill, Sir Henry Hardinge rose. The Hon. Bart. pronounced it to be a measure of unqualified spoliation, and declared his determination to resist the principle of "appropriation," and the bill in every stage. Leave was given to bring in the bill.

On Monday the 29th a debate arose on the annulling of Lord Heytesbury's appointment as Governor General of India; the business was introduced by Mr. Praed, who moved for the correspondence on the subject. He dwelt much on the peculiar fitness of his Lordship for the situation to which he had been appointed by the late Government, which he observed had been influenced only by a thorough conviction of his ability to discharge in the most satisfactory way the important duties consigned to him. Sir J. C. Hobhouse spoke in defence of the revocation of the appointment; but solely on political grounds. It could not be expected he said, that the Ministry would intrust so important an appointment to an individual whose politics were at utter variance with their own. The ministers he said must be responsible for the acts of the Governor General of India; and he did not think fit to be responsible for the acts of Lord Heytesbury. In reply to the speech of Sir J. Cam Hobhouse, Sir R. Peel observed that his arguments would be perfectly just in reference to individuals holding appointments in connection with them at home; but that the principle was not applicable to foreign appointments—on the division the numbers were for the motion 170, against it 254.

On Tuesday the 30th the corporation bill again became the subject of discussion in the House of Commons. Lord J. Russell made some suggestion respecting the 14th clause, upon which Mr. Wynn proposed an amendment: on the division this amendment was negatived by 86 agt. 53. Sir R. Peel moved an amendment on the 19th clause, relative to the qualification of common councilmen. This amendment was also rejected by 267 to 204. On the 23d clause an amendment was proposed by Lord Stanley relative to the period of electing Common Council men. This amendment was also thrown out. The numbers being 220 to 176. Thus there were three divisions in one night and all in favour of Ministers. It may therefore be expected that the bill will be presented to the House of Lords, in substantially the same form as that in which it was introduced. A violent opposition to it may of course be looked for in the upper House. Previously to the discussion on the Corporation Bill, all the parties except one, concerned in the bribery at the late Ipswich election, were admonished by the Speaker and discharged.

In the House of Lords there has been business of great importance during the last month.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

In France the *proces monstre* as it is termed, has not yet arrived at a conclusion. Several of the accused of April 1834, have consented to defend themselves before the Chamber of Peers. The others who will not so consent, have published a declaration stating that they are considered as renegades from the Republican cause, and are accordingly banished from republican societies. France does not shew herself disposed to join in any armed intervention in favour of the Queen of Spain.

During the last month a change has taken place in the Spanish ministry—Martinaz de la Rosa sent in his resignation, and the new cabinet is composed of the following individuals:—Count Toreno, President of the Council of Ministers, and minister for foreign affairs; Mr. Mendezabal, Minister of Finance (this gentleman has been for some time past Financial agent in London to the Portugueze Government) Marques de la Amarities, Minister of War; M. Gerien Kerrerors, Minister of Grace and Justice; M. Alvarez Guerra, Minister of the Interior; General Alava, Minister of Marine.—The suspension of our Foreign enlistment bill has given great confidence to the constitutional party. Col. Evans, M. P. for Westminster intends to proceed to Spain at the head of a corps raised in this country for the service of the Queen. Agents for the constitutional cause have been actively enlisting in France, where they have engaged Polish, Italian, and German Refugees, and King Leopold permits them to recruit in Belgium.

On the 16th of June the Carlist General Zumalacaraguy, who had approached Bilboa, with a part of his Army was still bombardier, and was dangerously wounded in the right thigh, and compelled to give up his command to General Grasso. He was conveyed on a litter to Durango, and intelligence has since been received of his death. The loss of this commander is expected to be a fatal blow to the cause of Don Carlos.

Since the recent change in the Lisbon cabinet, which I noticed in my last precis, Portugal has continued in a state of tranquillity.—A considerable assemblage of troops is kept on the frontiers of Gallicia to assist the Queen of Spain in case of need. The question of Donna Maria's marriage is not yet settled. There is some mention of the probability of her union with the Duke de Nemours, the son of Louis Philipe; and it is said that the young Queen herself is inclined to that alliance, and that it was her predilection for the Duke of Nemours which gave occasion to the late change of ministry. The late ministers strongly urged the expediency of her marriage with a younger brother of the late Duke of Leuchtenberg.

The death of another celebrated public character also remains to be noticed. Mr. Charles Mathews the comedian, so long a favourite with the British public, died on the 27th ultimo. Mr. Mathews was the son of a bookseller in the Strand, and was born on the 28th of June 1776, consequently, had he lived but one day longer, he would have completed his 59th year.

Prince Jameh-ood-deen, who is at present on a visit to this country, is the lion of our fashionable circles. He is the son of the celebrated Tippoo Saib, and one of the hostages given to Lord Cornwallis in 1792. The prince was presented to his Majesty at the last levee, and has been attending all the places of public amusement and fashionable parties, where his costume excites great admiration.

A dreadful explosion took place on the 18th of June at one of the colleries Wallsend near Newcastle. Upwards of one hundred lives were lost by the accident.

On the 24th of June a Court of the Proprietors of East India stock was held. Mr. Fielder proposed the abolition of Hayleyborough College on the score of the expence attending its maintenance, and its inutility on account of the few scholars attending it. The proposition was rejected by a shew of hands. Mr. Mills gave notice of a motion for copies of all the correspondence relative to the appointment of Lord Haytesbury as Governor General of India. Mr. Mills was of opinion that this appointment was one which ought to depend entirely on individual fitness, without being mixed up with party or political feeling. An enquiry was made by Mr. Weeding whether the Court of Directors would act upon the recommendation of the committee of the House of Commons to favor the claims of certain members of the Company's Service, who had been excluded from the remuneration granted to other Members of the service. The chairman announced that the subject was under consideration.

Mr. C. Fergusson's acceptance of office under government having disqualified him from continuing a Director of the East India Company, a ballot was taken at the East India House on the 17th June, for electing another in his room. Captain Shepherd and Mr. Warden were the two candidates, and Captain Shepherd was elected.

CALCUTTA.

The following has been sent to us from Tavoy:

To the Editor of the Calcutta Courier.

SIR,—A few days ago we were astonished by a boat with nine men from the Maldiva Islands, arriving at this place in a disabled state. As far as their language can be understood, they appear to say that they were passing from "Atoll Male or King's Island" to "Atoll Sonadiva," when a storm arose which carried away their mast, injured their rudder, and thus left them in a perilous situation upon the tempestuous ocean: but they have been most mercifully preserved, having drifted across the bay in this helpless state, and without suffering any severe privation. Most providentially they were laden with rice, and the rain, with their original stock of water gave them a goodly supply; the broken mast, &c. affording them firewood. They state that they were drifted across in a month and a half; but their computation of time cannot be exactly depended upon: if correct, their boat must have been drifted along about 50 miles per day, which with the current and S. W. monsoon is not improbable. Horsburgh says that in May, in the track near the Southern Atolls, the current sometimes sets strong to the eastward, from 50 to 100 miles in 24 hours.

Their boat appears to be about 2½ or 3 tons burden, and the hull built of cocoa tree, without a single iron nail in it: there is a commodious berth towards the stern, and a kind of matted deck in the fore part, but quite unfit to throw off the water, and it is marvellous that an open boat of this description was not swamped: they use a mat as a sail; the boat has been sold here for 25 rupees.

They have on board a rude compass, with a rough chart of their own Islands, and the Bay of Bengal, and a wooden instrument shaped somewhat like the capital letter I, with which they profess to be able to discover the latitude when trading amongst their own Islands; but beyond that range, it cannot be of any use, for when they sighted land near Tavoy, they imagined it was part of the Chittagong Coast. A Malay fisherman fell in with them, who piloted them to this place for six rupees worth of their cargo.

The men appear to be a mixture of Arabs and Western Coast Indians, somewhat like the "Choolias" or "Lubees": they profess the Muhomudan faith, and have two religious books on board, written in the Arabic character, but in a peculiar language; they cannot endure dogs, and say there is not one on their Atoll. They are about to proceed from this in a China junk to Calcutta or Chittagong, to both of which places the Maldiveans resort with cowries, turtle-shell and ambergris, and take back sugar and piece goods, &c.

Your obedient Servant,
A TAVOYER.

Tavoy, 23rd July, 1835.

The question of the proper starting dates for the *Hugh Lindsay* has been deemed of sufficient consequence, by the leading mercantile houses here, to induce an invitation to merchant and others interested in correspondence with England, to meet at the Exchange-rooms on Thursday next at eleven o clock, for the purpose of considering the expediency of memorializing Government on the subject. We have gladly joined our brethren of the Press in signing the invitation, since the united opinion of the community, especially the mercantile portion of it, must have far more weight with Government than anything the Press might say in the matter; and besides, the silence of the merchants might have been fairly construed into indifference about a change or as a proof that the dates fixed at Bombay were not so objectionable as we and others have represented them. We copy from the *Englishman* a good letter on the subject which goes more into detail than any calculation yet before the public.

EUROPE.

A SPECIMEN OF TORY REGARD FOR THE KING.

THE Duke of WELLINGTON told the Merchant Tailor people, that the King regretted the late change of Ministers. This may be true; but, who authorized the Duke to make such a communication? It was not merely presumptuous, but it was most indecent, to proclaim his Majesty's disagreement with his People as to the principles on which and the men by whom the government of the country should be carried on. The Duke of WELLINGTON knows, or ought to know, that the King of England is always supposed to be in accordance with the Representatives of the People, except on those rare occasions when he openly and formally rejects a bill. The Duke knows, or ought to know, that it is not *safe* for a King of England to be at variance with Parliament; and that none but a madman, with the examples before him which British history supplies, would enter into a contest with the House of Commons. The King took a very bold step when he dismissed Lord MELBOURNE in November last, and dissolved the Parliament; but he acted prudently, and in accordance with the constitution, when he took back Lord MELBOURNE in April, and submitted to have the Duke and his colleagues turned out by the House of Commons, which they, in their wisdom, had summoned to bolster up their unpopular and ill-conditioned Administration. The King in some sort made the *amende honorable* to the Nation; and as all his subjects are desirous of being on good terms with WILLIAM the Fourth, his conduct towards the Liberal Ministry last autumn may be forgiven, though not forgotten. But the Tories are determined to put his Majesty in opposition to the People, because the People are no friends to them. The Duke of WELLINGTON therefore telegraphs to the Tory minority of the City, that the King is a Tory—that he prefers PEEL to MELBOURNE, though he has made MELBOURNE Premier in the place of PEEL. Yet this same Duke would probably deem it an insult to be told that he was acting the part of a disloyal subject, inasmuch as he was doing his best to create dissension between the King and his People, by proclaiming his Majesty's private preference of an unpopular Minister.

We request attention to this point, as illustrative of the unscrupulous course the Tories are prepared to run, for their own selfish ends. On the one hand, they strive to mislead the ignorant and inflame the mob; on the other, to make the Sovereign a party to disputes, in which they know it is not safe or constitutional for him to mingle. It is the rankest imposture to pretend that men who act in this way are the friends of order and the established form of government. They are the enemies of both, and partisans of Oligarchical misrule—of a system which degrades the King and plunders the People. If the Sovereign knew the real principle and designs of this faction, he would thank Heaven that he is released from their thraldom, instead of signing to reestablish their dominion.

The Duke of WELLINGTON's assertion of the King's dislike to his present Ministers will have the effect of rousing the Country to take their part. Lord MELBOURNE is the National Premier, although PEEL may be the favourite tool of the Court. Then let the People stand by their Minister; and the King will know, the Tories will soon discover, which of the two is likely to obtain a majority of the House of Commons at the next election.—*Spectator, May* 18.

THE REFORM ASSOCIATION.

With great satisfaction we refer our readers to the list of Members who have formed this society, and a statement of the objects for which it is formed, which will be found in our advertising columns. The alacrity with which so many proved friends of the popular cause have enrolled themselves, augers well for the success of the project, and stamps its character. The reformers in the country will, we know, not be less quick in perceiving the necessity for such an organization, and in appreciating its various important advantages; but they will do well to observe the suggestion that the establishment of local societies should be their first care. If they can give their aid both to the metropolitan and a local association, so much the better, but those who must confine themselves to one will best promote the great object by supporting a local society.

We copy the address of the Association to the people of the United Kingdom, and recommend it to the most favourable attention of our readers, sincerely believing that the organization proposed is of vital importance to our dearest intersts.

"The extensive formation of 'Tory Association,' or 'Conservative Clubs,' throughout Great Britain, calls up Reformers to unite for the protection of the constitutional power of the People.

"Since the nation obtained a Reform of the House of Commons, and a solid foundation for good Government on the basis of popular representation, the Tories, who had so long established their power on an usurpation of the exercise of the elective franchise, have been insidiously labouring to evade the consequence of that great legislative measure.

"The abrupt dismissal of a liberal Administration in which the country confided, replaced the executive functions of the State, at the end of last year, in the hands of the Tories. Their first act was the dissolution of a Parliament too liberal for their designs. They succeeded in returning a more numerous party to the present House of Commons; not, as is pretended, from any change or 'reaction' in public opinion, but by a preconcerted and successful attention to the registration in 1835,—by various means, either out of the reach, or repugnant to the Clergy,—by bribery and intimidation,—by the corrupting influence of close Corporations, by the unscrupulous perversion by Tory authorities, for party purposes, of powers confided to them for the maintenance of order and the ends of justice,—and by deceptions practised on the fears of the timid and the prejudices of the uninformed.

"Notwithstanding these unconstitutional and corrupt arts, successive majorities in the present House of Commons have driven the Tories from office. They are again endeavouring strenuously, by means of Party Clubs and affiliated Associations,—by an insincere, but specious profession of liberal principles,—and by every mode of delusion and misrepresentation, to regain their lost power. The counteraction of these formidable efforts requires the closest union and the utmost vigilance of all classes of Reforms, and is the purpose of this Association.

"Under such circumstances, the common friends of Reform throughout the country must adopt prompt and energetic measures to secure, as the first and most essential object, a full and honest Registration of all persons in counties and towns qualified for the elective franchise under the provisions of the Reform Acts. It is equally important to expose and counteract the corrupt and paralysing influences called into action by their opponents,—to uphold the free and pure exercise of the right of the suffrage,—to enlighten the ignorant and the prejudiced, and to convince them that the views of Reformers are solely directed to the correction of abuses, and to the amendment, and consequent preservation, of our National Institutions. Moderate local contributions, and the devotion of labour, will not only secure these ends, but will also lead to an organization which must hereafter greatly diminish the trouble and expense of election contests. *Subscriptions will be received from all friends of the Liberal Cause who may be disposed to aid the general views of the Association; but it is not desirable that contributions which may be more usefully employed by Local Societies, should be diverted from local objects to the general fund; it being of the utmost importance that all in their several districts should organize and prepare their separate means for the approaching Registration.*

"The Reformers throughout the kingdom are therefore earnestly called upon by the Reform Association, to co-operate with them for the accomplishment of these lawful and important purposes."—*The Examiner, May* 28.

Lord Wynford remains in a very precarious state of health at his seat near Chislehurst.

The King has conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Dr. W. Ainslie, late of the Medical Staff of Southern India:—Also upon Captain the Hon. H. Duncan, R.N. C.B. and K.C.H.

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